

and glossy, the lobes on the crown well-defined by the margin of pale skin from the blackish-brown shining plate on the second segment, another plate less dark occurs on the anal flap, and there are two remarkable additional horny plates situated one on the outer side of each anal leg; the rest of the body is without gloss, and of a light drab colour broadly tinged with pink down the back and sides, becoming a little paler on the belly, or a pinkish-fawn colour, or pinkish-brown, as individuals differ, and having a dorsal line and subdorsal lines of deeper pink, but interrupted at each segmental pale fold of skin; a pinkish lateral line runs a little above the spiracles, these are rather large in proportion and blackish-brown, the tubercular dots inconspicuous, though their positions are indicated each by a minute bristle, when seen through a lens.

A variety occurs of a pearly pinkish-grey ground colour, and another variety with rosy-pink melting gradually into reddish-fawn colour on the hinder segments, and having the anterior plate dark only at its hind margin, quite light brown in front with a fine paler dorsal dividing line.

The pupa is of a dumpy form, five-sixteenths of an inch long; the thorax very plump and rounded off to the moderately produced head, the wing-covers long and tumid, having their neuration in slight relief, from them the abdomen rapidly tapers in the female to rather a sharp point furnished with two minute bristles; in colour it is brownish-ochreous with darker brown divisions of the flexible segments of the abdomen, the surface glistening. It is generally enclosed in an earthen-covered silken cocoon attached to a small stone or other substance, though sometimes the cocoon is spun within the remains of a seed-capsule eaten out by the larva, where it becomes partly adherent to quantities of frass.

Emsworth: *August 7th*, 1879.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *PHYLLOMACROMIA*  
(*CORDULIINA*) FROM WEST AFRICA.

BY BARON E. DE SELYS-LONGCHAMPS.

PH. CONTUMAX.

♂. Length of abdomen, 58 mm. Length of posterior wing, 47 mm.

Form of *Ph. trifasciata*, but much larger.

Wings slightly tinged, with a scarcely perceptible vestige of ochreous at the base; neuration black, costal nervure finely yellowish externally; pterostigma small, black (2½ mm. long), surmounting nearly 2 cellules; membranule large, blackish; 18—19 ante-cubital and 7—8 post-cubital nervules; 4 hypertrigonal nervules; a single row of post-trigonal cellules; 6—7 median nervules in the anterior-wings.

Steel-black. Labium and sides of labrum ferruginous. Rhinarium and nasus dark brown, and there is a shade of the same colour on the prothorax. Thorax bronzy blackish-brown, with an appearance as of a brown band encircling the sides.

Abdomen slender, dilated at the base and apex; the sides of segments 7—9 much dilated, and even forming, in the first half of the 8th, a small "leaf," finishing abruptly in an obtuse angle. Colour bronzy-blackish, with yellowish markings as follows:—a narrow basal ring on the 3rd segment; a half ring occupying the basal fourth of the 7th above; the under-side varied with yellowish, somewhat ferruginous, 10th segment short, broader than long, narrowly carinate, its posterior edge somewhat semicircular.

Appendages blackish-brown or ferruginous. The superior twice the length of the 10th segment, distant, straight, sub-cylindrical, somewhat fusiform, slightly turned outward and upward at the apex, which is acute; the base somewhat dilated above. Inferior one-third shorter, almost quadrate, the end truncated or somewhat concave, each side produced into a short process, which, seen in profile, is up-turned and almost hook-shaped; in its middle, seen from above, there is a longitudinal carina.

Legs slender, long, blackish; posterior femora 12 mm. long; the anterior femora slightly livid internally.

♀ unknown.

Hab.: Akele, West Africa. 1 ♂ in Mr. McLachlan's collection (the colours somewhat altered).

Differs from *Ph. trifasciata* (of Madagascar) by its much larger size, its expanse of wings equalling that of *Macromia Sophia* (De Selys), but the abdomen is much longer. Also separated from *trifasciata* by the absence of the yellow transverse band on the nasus, and by the thorax being without distinct pale bands. In addition, the 10th segment is not elevated into a point as in the African group of *M. Sophia*, to which the anal appendages of the ♂ of *contumax* show some resemblance.

Liège: May, 1879.

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## CHARACTERS OF NEW GENERA AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF *GEODEPHAGA* FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY THE REV. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.

(Resumed from p. 158, vol. xv).

### III.

I have retained for this paper the title borne by the previous papers of the series, although I do not now intend to propose any new generic names; but, nevertheless, the title will be justified by allusions to characters which must probably, sooner or later, form the basis of genera, and I shall have to dislodge from its present resting-place a species for which a new generic name will pretty certainly be required eventually. The novelties described below were all taken during February of this year, on the island Hawaii.